Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Child of Fortune. AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY-9 a. m. to p. m.-Loan Exhibition. BIJOU THEATRE-8:20-Hoss and Hoss.

GROADWAY THEATRE-S-Ninety Days. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.-CASINO-8:15-The Gondollers. CHICKERING HALL-3-Passion Play. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Gien-da-Lough.
DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lenten Natione-8 15-Twelfth

P.DEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-Camille-8.15-Diplo-

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Girofle-Girofla. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Mayourneen HARRIGAN'S TFEATRE-8-Mulligan Guards' Bail. HARLEN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Incog. HOTTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-6-Concert. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LENOX LYCEUM-Food and Health Exposition. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:20-Lady Windermere's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-S 15-The Sportsman. STAR THEATRE-8:15-On Probation. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Dazzler. 57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-2-Concert.

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BACK NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged, on account of the cost of storage.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune. 154 Nassausti, New-York Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the Panama trial M. Barboux summed up for his client, Charles de Lesseps. ==== The absence of a decision at Washington on annexation is strengthening the opposition of the Hawaiian Royalists; President Dole believes annexation is sure to come. - In the Russian province of Podolia there were 305 cases of cholera in the last two weeks of February. Lord Salisbury has influenza; Mr. Gladstone is steadily recovering. === The London Russo-Jewish Committee has sent an appeal to every Hebrew financier in Europe to boycott Russian

Congress.-The Senate met, but immediately adjourned without action till Monday.

Domestic.-The Senate Committee on Cities gave a hearing at Albany on the Croton Watershed bill and rejected the amendments proposed by the Academy of Medicine; the Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing on rapid transit bills. === II. Clark resigned the presidency of the Union Pacific Railway to be president of the Missouri Pacific. —— Ten passengers were injured, several fatally, by a rear-end collision between express trains on the Eric Rallway, at Lackawaxen, Penn. = Assemblyman William J. Thompson, the Gloucester racetrack owner, was fined \$50 and bookmaking.

City and Suburban.-Recorder Smyth refused to grant a new trial for Carlyle W. Harris. The Republican County Committee took action to open wide the door of the organization to all Republicans, --- Two deaths were caused by an early morning fire at Paterson, N. J., and a number of firemen were injured. === A large part of the R. L. Stuart estate was sold, bringing almost \$2,000,000. = A dinner in honor of ex-Secretary B. F. Tracy was given at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. - Stocks declined in early dealings and advanced at the close. Final changes were divided, but they were generally advanced. Money on call was easy, raling at about 8 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by snow, possibly turning to rain; sightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 19; average, 24 1-8.

Assemblyman Ainsworth yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the immediate purchase of 200,000 acres of land within the limits of the proposed Adirondack Park, for \$150 per acre. This land is increasing in value, and unless it is secured soon the State will never have a chance to obtain it at such a low price. The expenditure of \$300,000 in this way will doubtless be a wise investment.

Late advices from Albany indicate that the Democrats in the Assembly have made up their minds to seat ex-Speaker Bush, who failed of re-election last fall and was defeated in the courts in his attempts to oust the elected Republican. This step, it is understood, will be taken in the last week of the session, when the only practical result will be to give Bush a for the session and to make the State pay his counsel fe.s. There is not a shadow of excuse for such an outrage, but the Assembly of 1893 is capable of perpetrating it without so much as a wry face.

The compliments exchanged between ex-Secretary Tracy and Secretary Herbert at the dinner in Brooklyn given in honor of the former last evening were very pleasant; but they were more than pleasant. Mr. Tracy made the announcement, which he said was the result of careful comparison, that when the vessels now under construction are completed our Navy will surpass that of Germany, and be ranked only by England, France, Russia and Italy, making the United States the fifth naval power in the world. Mr. Herbert did not outline any programme for himself, but declared that he would be content if he could maintain the tradition established by Secretary Whitney and Secretary Tracy.

There was "nothing for Tammany Haur in the reasonable plan for the protection of the Croton watershed presented by representatives of the New-York Academy of Medicine to the nate Committee on Cities yesterday. The plan was denounced as cumbersome, but was really not open to such a charge; at all events. the Academy proposed a Croton Water Commission in which all the people would have public, mindful of the disadvantages under many city government before going to Chicago.

full confidence. But the appeals of eminent physicians were all in vain, and their plan was promptly cast aside, whereupon the committee proceeded to approve without change the Web- the three bills making it lawful in New-Jersey ster bill as it came over from the Assembly. Senator Brown is the chairman of the Committee on Cities. We are bound to say that and forbidding respectable racing organizations in this case he has seriously disappointed the from taking efficient measures to protect themexpectations aroused by some of his recent selves against the association of the Gloucester

The interview with Rapid Transit Commissioner Steinway, which is given in another column, shows that he agrees in the main with Mr. Spencer's resolutions presented to the Commission on Saturday and tersporarily laid aside These resolutions provide for two things-for a branch elevated road to Washington Heights and Fort George and for a line through Westst. from Battery Place, connecting with the present West Side system. Both of these things are eminently desirable. The extension to the north end of the island will meet a growing want, and no one can question the necessity of better connections with the North River ferries, in view of the condition of the streets during the last winter. Mr. Steinway feels confident that the Spencer resolutions will be adopted by the Commission with slight modifications. Such action will go far toward meeting the pressing demands that now exist for additional transit. But of course the Manhattan Company must stand ready to compensate the city for these and all other privileges that it may secure.

THE CARLYLE HARRIS CASE.

The application of Carlyle Harris for a new trial has been denied by Recorder Smyth, and his only remaining hope of escaping the death penalty is in the Governor. It is certain that the appeal for Executive elemency will be as strenuous as the defence has been, and it will probably be supported by the entreaties of many compassionate citizens. This case is intrinsically remarkable, and it has naturally aroused general and deep interest. Every criminal trial which promises to have sensational developments crowds the courtroom, but it is seldem that so much discussion follows the verdict. It cannot be said that there has been strong popular excitement, but a large number of respectable persons, who are not of morbid ta-te or excessively curious disposition, have watched these proceedings intently, have form d decided opinions of their own, and have taken the trouble to disseminate them. If a petition for mercy is put in circulation, we shall expect it to obtain an altogether extraordinary number of signatures. We do not mean to convey the impression

that we suppose the weight of public opinion to be in favor of Harris. In such cases the opinion which inclines toward elemency always finds utterance, while that which is adverse is commonly silent; so that great allowance must be made for unexpress d satisfaction with the verdict. But wherever the balance lies, this singular fact is unmistakable, that the opposition to the execution of Harris is not based upon the belief that he is innocent, but upon the belief that he was not proved guilty. It has seemed to many intelligent persons, including as we know not a few lawyers of repute, that there was an essential link missing in the testimony upon which he was convicted of murdering his wife. These persons say that with all that was proved against him the presecution did not cl so this gay-did not e-tablish beyond a reasonable doubt that with murderous intent he caused her to take a fatal dose of morphine. Many of those who have maintained this position and still maintain it are not sentimentalists who are wont to lavish tenderness on convicts; so that, though it may not be a proof of mental capacity, it is otherwise not in the least discreditable to them. This is the consideration which has influenced us to make room in THE TRIBUNE for the exposition of their views during the last few weeks. These persons have failed, we think, to give

the witnesses before them nor all the evidence upon which the verdict was found. They have depended, more or less unconsciously, upon mere summaries of the testimony, neglecting of necessity the tone and manner in which it was presented and many of the cumulative costs in the Cantden County Criminal Court for fact, which, fitted together with great patience and skill, finally excluded all doubts from the minds of the jury. Those who fear that injustice is being done may properly console themselves with the reflection that all the tribunals before which this case has come have agreed, and especially that the Court of Appeals, in an extraordinary of inion-an opinion which establishes a precedent-unanimously declared not only that no error of law had been committed, but also that the jury could not have justly found any other verdict from the facts. Nevertheless, the belief that Harris was not proved guilty, so far as it prevails at all, is remarkable for its persistency. Moreover, that the the ry of innocence is an absurdity, devoid of all claim to consideration, is apparently not the opinion of the Recorder. He has given the most painstaking study to the case for many days past, devoting himself to it exclusively. It is the newly discovered evidence which has primarily engaged his attention, but he must have assiduously traced and tested its relations to that which was presented originally, so that though his decision is adverse to the application for a new trial, his treatment of the whole matter may be said in some sort to justify those who have doubted.

As for the newly discovered evidence, so called, much of it was obviously worthless, and must have appeared so even in the eyes of those who were most desirous that a new trial should be granted. Some of it may have tended to confirm their impressions, but on the whole, they could not have thought that it ensibly widened the gap which they declare the prosecution did not succeed in closing. It is in consequence of that original hiatus, as they deem it, that they will now join in an appeal for Executive elemency.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE GAMBLERS.

The Trenton gamblers, it will be remembered, before they ran out of the State House like a pack of scared coyotes to escape the rising tide of public indignation, passed a bill at the suggestion of their chief, intended in some sense as a sop to the moral sentiment they had outraged. This bill forbade racing in New-Jersey during the three winter months. Aside from the idea actuating the gamblers that it would be a good thing to do something that looked respectable, there was a motive for this legislation in the desire of the Gloucester faction to punish that of Guttenburg, which had failed to contribute its fair share of the heavy expense incident to the election of Democratic officials last fall and to the later prosecution of the gamblers' conspiracy. Whatever the motive behind it, however, the law itself is good. At least it gives a three months' respite from the inhumanities and organized swindling which the Thompson bills have made lawful. In making it effective by his signature, Governor Werts has struck another blow at the Hudson County ring. For so much a grateful

safety against a combination of politicians and feeding. blacklegs, thanks and commends him. to race in months which are totally untit for such a sport, rendering gambling innocent and forbidding respectable racing organizations and Guttenburg people and their kind, remain on the statute books, there to work immeasurable harm before the opportunity to repeal them can by regular processes be afforded.

Governor Werts is said to doubt his power to recall the Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of demanding the repeal of which the Legislature had cognizance while dinary occasion within the meaning of the Constitution. Precisely this point has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals of New-York state and in a way calculated to remove Governor Weris's doubt. The Constitution of New-York requires that a reapportionment of the State in legislative districts shall be made at that session of the Legislature which is next an enumeration of the inhabitants. The Legis- fered with. lature of 1892 took the enumeration, and on the day of its final adjournment, but before the adjournment was had, Governor Flower summoned it to meet on the succeeding Monday in extraordinary session, and the call was read from the presiding officers' desks in both houses. Having reassembled, the Reapportionment bill was passed, and its constitutionality was questioned in a proceeding that went to Governor Wests assigns as the occasion of his doubt of his power to recall the Trenton Legislature. The Court of Appeals decided that the Governor's proceeding was regular, the extracrdinary session lawful, and its action in passing a measure, the purpose and occasion of which it knew while yet in regular session, entirely competent. In the light of this precedent, therefore, there is nothing to prevent the course of action which has been so generally and earnestly commended to Governor Werts's consideration. Certainly the propriety of it cannot be doubted. While there remains the possibility of undoing the shocking public crime committed by the passage of these gambling laws, no effort to accomplish that result should be spared. The effect of such a message as Governor Werts could write descriptive of the iniquity of these laws and fully expressive of the decent sentiment demanding their annulment would almost surely be to bring the Legislature to its senses. Governor Werts has a great opportunity to prove himself a fearless. patriotic and high-minded Executive.

TO ENTERTAIN FOREIGN NATIONS.

On some accounts it seems proper and de sirable that the authorization to spend \$50,000 cago Exposition should be granted. It is not ne essary to specify what manner of entertain ment it shall be. The municipal authorities are well up in that sort of thing, and do not need to be instructed how to spend \$50,000 so as to make it pleasant for foreign nations and their representatives. The first thing that will strike foreign nations through their reprecentatives as they come into the harbor will naturally be Jenkins, who may be introduced by Mr. Erastus Wiman in his great role of "Horatius at the Bridge," or by himself in to be one of the days for the "vulture" vitals with the beak of a remembered wrong or lap his liver with the Latin tangue. In either he will be impressive to foreign nations, the Tammany entertainment to follow. If the them at the threshold and perhaps give them a few trips between detsy the coast and Island, to familiarize them with the coast and In 1892 the value was about \$876.000,000. This entertainment goes any way; with er This year an increase appears of about \$10. without an appropriation.

The \$50,060 will naturally go for victuals and drink after the visitors come ashore, not Only fourteen years ago, in the year before necessarily for the foreigners-that would be waste-but for the Mayor and Aldermen and their friends. Our city government has entertained foreigners before, and knows how to do it. Realizing that the first thing foreign nations desire to find out about the customs of mously increased. The habits of the people this country is how the ruling classes feed their modes of living and enjoyment, have provide a banquet for the Aldermen and their friends to which the visitors are invited nominally as guests, but really as spectators. In this way curiosity is gratified and entertainment furnished at the same time. Still mere, an opportunity is afforded to remove from foreign nations the false impression that New-York Aldermen eat with their knives, drink out of the bottle and wipe their mouths on they spend more freely, but their expenditure their sleeves. To prove this by actual demonstration is worth at least \$50,000, and no doubt nation by its representatives should be per-Chicago without seeing the rulers of the town at their feed. It is a very inspiring spectacle, gramme as "Exhibit No. 1," unless indeed Jenkins insists upon the first place, in which case it will have to appear as "Exhibit No. 2." The great thing, of course, is to have the exhibit: which is impossible unless the money is appropriated for the victuals and drink. The usual custom will, of course, be followed. That is, the city government will instal itself in one of our first-class hotels, and during the coming summer while the Exposition is in progress that no foreign nation by its representatives can pass through without being entertained. One of the most famous entertainments ever

given by the city government was in 1860. when one hundred rooms in the Metropolitan Hotel were hired for seventy-two persons in the Japanese Embassy, and a dinner was given to seven hundred Aldermen and their friends while the foreigners looked on; after which from seven to ten thousand persons danced before these strangers in Niblo's Garden. It made a great impression on the Japanese, who ate and drank very little and did not dance at all. The same year the city government entertained the Prince of Wales in like generous fashien, and the Board of Aldermen may be said to have covered itself all over with glory and soup. In later years they chartered a large part of the Windsor Hotel to entertain the King of the Sandwich Islands, David Kalakaua. They made it very pleasant for David. The city government lived with him days and showed him the town nights. There's no doubt about the ability of the city government to spend \$50,000 in entertaining foreign nations next summer, and we presume the Legislature will authorize the appropriation. Foreign nations certainly ought to see a Tam-

PEESERVE THE BOSTON COMMON,

Boston nowadays is divided into two classes, the Common folks and the anti-Common folks. The former insist that the Common must and shall be preserved intact for all time. The latter, ostensibly representing what they call tions frivolous. But Mr. Carlisle is a man of 'public improvement," are anxious to see a too much ability to make light of them, and new street run through the famous grounds. The Boston Transcript" belongs to the Common folks, and is making a vigorous fight against the antis. In a contest of this kind outsiders ordinarily have no business. The home-rule principle bars them out. But Beston these bills, because, the occasion being one of Common is an exception to the rule. The entire country has a lien upon it, just as it regularly in session, it could not be an extraor- has upon Bunker Hill Monument. If it were proposed to take down the monument the entire United States, Territories included, would e heard from in stern protest. We fancy there is the same decided feeling East, West, North and South in relation to the Common. It once belonged to Boston, but long ago Uncle sam, asserting his right of eminent demain, added it to the Nation's possession with the after the one that provides for the taking of understanding that it never should be inter-

Bost n cannot possibly need a new thoroughfare so badly as she needs to guard the Common from the vanda's who see in it probably only o many building lots. These vandals doubtless plume themselves upon taking practical rather than sentimental views of things. But from an entirely practical point of view the course which they are pursuing is indefensible. They are penny wise, but pound foolish. Few the Court of Appeals on the very ground which things do as much to give Boston its distinctive charm and interest as her Common. It has been celebrated in song and story. It is impossible to tell the story of the days which tried men's souls and leave it out. About the first thing which the stranger asks for on reaching Boston is the Common. He takes peculiar delight in traversing its paths, realizing that he is on historic ground-ground in which this new land of ours is not too rich. And yet it is seriously proposed to slice off a piece of the Common in the interest of a new street! Writing on this point, "The Transcript" expresses itself in this strain of true public spirit:

What gives it its superior rating and its special character! What, indeed, but the kind of basis just mentioned? A basis of ideas. The chief end of man is not to giorify trade and serve that forever. Boston will be Boston not by becoming a larger and larger accumulation of money-making palaces, with conveyances thereto. Were these to occupy the Boston would thereby become neither a more precious nor a greater Boston. On the contrary, every red from grounds so rich in associations will but make it a smaller and poorer Boston. Gold is not always to be the human standard of value.

It does not seem possible that the Common folk can fight a losing fight. If they get beaten, and the Common is interfered with, Boston will never be the city she once was in the eyes of the rest of the country. They will feel that her glory has departed, or at all events is departing. It is the first step that ounts. Let this thing be done, and the day may come when the Old South will be altered over into a sansage factory.

IMPORTS AND THE TARIFF. Has Secretary Carlisle observed the imports last week -\$16,700,000 at this city alone? If occur to him obstacles in the way of tariff reform which he may not have fully realized. his other rule of "Prometheus," if it happens In the last two weeks the amount at New-York alone was \$32,461,771, and the increase over "The New-York Evening Post" to pick at his the corresponding weeks last year about 89 000,000. Yet the total imports in March. 1892, amount d to 886,570,533, and were about \$9,000,000 larger than in March, 1891, and serve as a sort of introductory course to as these were about \$10,000,000 larger than in March, 1890. Who is prepared to say what this municipal government is to entertain foreign means? The laws have not been changed, nations nothing could be more appropriate than breaking down the barriers and letting in goods due weight to the fact that they have not had for the brother-in-law of the government to which prot clive duties have shut out. When that has been done, what will be the value of them a few trips between Jersey and Fire imports, and how will the country pay for

000,000 each month. If continued it will make the total for the year \$1,000,000,000 specie resumption, the amount was about \$513,000,000, and the population has not doubled within that time. The fact to which serious thought must be given is that the consumption of foreign products has enorthemselves, it has always been customary to greatly altered, and it will not be found easy to change back again for many years. Is Mr. Carlisle certain that the theories which answered thirty years ago will answer now? Under the constant stimulus of daties for the defence of home industries the ondition and habits of the whole Nation have wonderfully altered. It is true that wealth has accumulated in the hands of a few thousand persons, and is but a drop in the bucket. The wages of labor have substantially doubled. Being able taxpayers will cheerfully pay it. No foreign to expend twice as much, the millions satisfy their wants to such an extent that what were mitted to go through New-York on the way to once rare luxuries have become the nece sities f everyday life. Consumption of all things has grawn almost beyond belief. From 30 and should be set down on the Exposition pro- pounds for each person the consumption of sugar has grown to 60 pounds. From eight eigars for each person the consumption has grown to seventy. From 80 pounds of iron for each person the consumption has grown to more than 332 pounds. These are but sample: of a change which is almost universal, The root of the matter is that 20,000,000

wage-carners now receive nearly double the wages paid in 1860. In manufactures millions now average \$500 yearly, whereas in the same will hold itself constantly on tap, as it were, so occupations the average was about \$250 year ly. Including farm labor, the avecage for all is new more than \$400, against about \$200 yearly thirty-two years ago. This means a difference between \$4,000,000,000 and \$8,000,000,000 yearly in the receipts of the wage-earners alone. They receive \$4,000,000,000 more, and therefore can increase their purchases by that enormous sum, or so much of it as they may please. Roughly speaking, while the working population has doubled, its power to purchase has increased fourf.14. The new modes and habits of life have become as necessary to the 20,-000,000 wage-earners of this day as the far more restricted allotment of comforts was to their fathers.

Throw wide the doors and let in foreign goods more freely, and people will buy more largely-as long as they are able. It must be so, if reduced duties are to yield necessary revenues. Now about \$200,000,000 is realized by duties on \$400,000,000 of imported goods, but if the duties are reduced to an average of 25 per cent. imports of \$800,000, 000 will be needed to yield the same revenue Shall gold be paid for the additional \$100, 000,000 yearly, and if not, how shall the debt be paid? Or is the remedy to be found in enforced economy of the 20,000,000 wage-earners? If workers who now produce in this exercise.

which it labors in defending its honor and It's a great show. And it is at its best when which would be imported are to be thrown out which would be imported are to be thrown out the same of all workers are to I chiefly owe my health." of employment, if wages of all workers are to be depressed by merciless competition, then indeed purchas a must be reduced. But in that case imports would also be reduced, and where would Government get the necessary revenue? There are persons who will consider these queswill try to solve them if he can.

> Secretary Carlisle will win the approval of right-thinking men of all parties by the stand he has taken regarding appointments as lighthouse keepers and members of the Life Saving His letter on the subject deals chiefly with the lighthouse service, and he announces his intention of maintaining it on a non-partisan basis. Hence lightkeepers will not be disturbed unless neglect or incompetency on their part is shown. Of course there are some Democrats who will think that a clean sweep ought to be made without reference to the good of the service. Fortunately, Mr. Carlisle takes a more reasonable position, and it is to be hoped that he will adhere to it in spite of any pressure that may be put upon him.

The Democratic attempt to make the Republicans responsible for the real Billion Congress is characteristic, but it will not succeed. Even Mr. Holman is not equal to the task. The figures prove that the Democratic Congress spent nearly \$40,000,000 more than its Republican predecessor, and such figures as these are stubborn things to deal with. The wisest course for our Demoeratic friends is to accept the responsibility, and not try to shift it to other people's shoulders.

We owe Constantine Buckley Kilgore, of Texas, an apology, which we hasten to offer meet and swap sermons." before we hear from that statesman by mail, asking us to refer him to a friend who will select slaughtered, and make the necessary arrangements to that end. In recommending the Texas statesman for a foreign appointment he other day we intimated that he had not been re-elected. We were in error. He will appear in the LHId Congress, as usual, and it is said that he has expressed a determination to "raise Cain" in that body—"Cain" being in some of the reports spelled "h——" We sincerely hope that our innocent mistake has not made Constantine bloodthirsty. If it has, we beg that he will expend his bloodthirstiness on the LHId Congress. the neighborhood in which we prefer to be Congress.

The curious and sadly tangled condition of affairs in the East of Europe is strikingly illustrated by the news that the chief and Metropolitan of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, resident at Constantinople, has appealed to the Sultan, the supreme head of the Mahometan Church, to use his power as Sazerain of Bulgaria for the purpose of preventing Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from contracting a matrimonial alliance with Princess Louise of Parma, on the ground that she belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

General Horace Porter's proposition that the be proclaimed by the managers as signalizing the anniversary of the formal beginning of constitutional government in America is meeting with favorable attention. A slight change in pro- for new industrial enterprises." gramme is alone necessary. April 30 falls on Sunday. In any case the public display attending the opening of the Fair would have to take place on Monday, May 1; but there is no reason why religious services should not be held in the churches of Chicago on the actual anniersary of Washington's inauguration, April 30, and possibly a special service can be arranged for, attended formally by the officers of the Fair. It is certainly most appropriate that the great exhibition, organized to commemorate the liscovery of the continent, since it cannot begin on the anniversary of the discovery itself, should celebrate in the exercises attending its opening the establishment of this Republic. The Revolution and the first few years thereafter were a period of struggle. April 36, 1789, was a day of triumph, the beginning of a glorious national career. General Porter's suggestion is a happy one, and entirely in keeping with the patriotic purposes of his society, the Sons of the American

An eminently practical suggestion is offered by a correspondent of The Tribune writing from Indiana in reference to the subject of road reform. He says there is only one way to get good roads, and that is to build them and then pay for them. This goes straight to the heart of the matter. There are, to be sure, different methods of roadbuilding which may properly be weighed against one another, but the only practical test is that of use and wear. Everybody who uses a road the year round knows whether it is good or not. The question of good roads is a question of the willingness of the people to go to the expense of having them. Let them once be provided and the community enjoying the blessing would not soon crase to wonder how it managed to get along without them so long.

The highly moral and intrepid Democracy, which all last year was consecrating itself with unction to the "people's cause," is now dividing up and distributing the loaves and fishes

Extended newspaper accounts of the Sandgate endslide, brought by recent English mails, show that a region extending along the Kentish coast nearly a mile and inland about 500 feet was affected. Nearly every house in the town was rendered uninhabitable by the cracking and crumpling of the earth's surface, although the absidence of the land at no place exceeded ten feet. Investigation shows that the chalk rubbish or undereliff on which Sandgate stands is immediately underlaid by a "greensand," much re-sembling quicksand, and by a bed of clay, locally known as "clyte," which works up into a scapy condition under the influence of water Next below this is the weald clay, sloping gently toward the sea, and practically solid under all conditions. Exceptionally heavy rains had softened the two slippery layers; and gravitation probably did the rest, aithough a notion prevails that certain recent heavy dynamite exlosio, s, to get rid of a wrecked ship's bull, and prepared the way for the catastrophe. Landslips due to similar geological causes, although much less serious in extent, have occurred within short time at Folkestone, and still nearer to Sandgate; so that this disaster becomes easily intelligible.

The origin of the big fire in Boston last week is a mystery, and will probably remain so. But there is no mystery about the obstacles in the way of the firemen, meaning the wires which interfered so seriously with the work of extinguishing the flames. They are talking about putting the wires underground; but in the meantime the trolley system, in which overhead wires are a necessity, holds undisputed sway in Bos ton, and is steadily making its way in other

PERSONAL. M. Taine's sent in the French Academy will prob

ably be sought by his friend the novelist, Paul Bourget and with a good prospect of success, as he is a favorite with the Immortals. But Zola also will renew his candidature, as he is obstinately determined to con-tinue knocking at the portals of the Palais Mazarin. This interesting contrast is noted by "The Boston

Globe" between Oliver Wendell Holmes and the late Dr. Peabody: "The Autocrat, as is generally known, ow much he can prolong his ripening years. Among other things he hever uses in a last the right heat. On the other hand, Dr. Peabody was never more than ordinarily careful of his health. In his early days he took long walks for the pleasure he derived from them, although he had no regular hours for recreation and exercise. Dr. Peabody used to say: I have never

People of more than one denomination have laughed over that yarn about the little girl trying to sell Phillips Brooks some "Episcopal kittens," and defending her subsequent description of them to Edward Everett Hale as "Unitarian kittens" with the explanation that "they had gotten their eyes open." But it probably was not generally believed that he incident ever occurred. A distinct denial of the story, addressed by the late bishop to two inquiring children, is printed in a recent magazine article.

Lieutenant Diaz, son of the Mexican President, who is spending a few months in Washington, is studying not only the English language, but the customs of society and government at the American capital. The high rank of Minister Romero gives his guest ample opportunity for acquiring this sort of knowledge.

There was a particularly close and tender friend. ship between the late Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, and Dr. Mark Hopkins, once president of Williams College. The former gentleman was the medium employed, at times, by Amos Lawrence, a wealthy and benevolent Bostonian, for benefactions bestowed upon Williams. And although a graduate and even an officer of Harvard, Dr. Penbody was regularly a guest at the Williams alumni dinners in Boston.

Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan Minister to Spain three years ago, and afterward president of the Fair Commission, had three dogs when he lived in Fair Commission, had three dogs when he lived in Washington, and took them about with him almost constantly. One, a tiny terrier, was generally carried is his overcoat pocket, or inside his waistcoat, from which place the small, black head was thrust out whenever a familiar voice was heard. The other two dogs were King Charles spaniels, for whose accretise on rainy days, when a run out of doors was undestrable, there was rigged up in one of the rooms an ingenious walking-machine.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Two English country yokels recently met in a lane "Hello!" said one, "there's been a conference."

"A conference! What's conference?" was the tonished reply.

"Don't you know what a conference is?" retorted the first speaker. "Why, it's a place where parsons "Swap sermons, do they? Well, then, our parson

must be an unlucky mon, for he allers gets a crop of bad uns."

A San Francisco burglar worked for several hours the other night to "crack" a safe, and then found that it was not only unlocked, but that there was nothing in it.

"Grandmother, here's the minister," sold her pet granddaughter in an awe-struck voice. Minister and parishloner talked very pleasantly until he touched on sanctification and forcerofination, and, in a suden burst of eloquence, said: "Madam, do you not believe in Him who took you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." "Egypt's shricked the irate old lady, lifting her hands in plous horror; "the way lies are told about me! I have never been past the Falls of Schuylkill in all my life."—(Philadelphia Record.

"Vermont needs more people," says "The Bur-lington Free Press." "There is not a city, village or town in the State which does not reflect this need. date of the opening of the World's Fair shall There is a demand for farm laborers, for good servant girls, for factory and mill hands, and there are excellent openings in a great many lines of business, not to mention the opportunities and facilities offered

At Central office, first telephone girl-Then Charley came along and—
Second ditto-What number? Line's busy-There,
I've got rid of him. Charley came along and said—
go on Lit; I'm just dying to hear it.—(Boston Tran-

provided their sons with Government offices. As the young men are said to be capable, it is all right. But when President Grant put some of his relatives-not sons, however-in office, what a wild yawp about Republican nepotism there was in the Democratic press!

publican nepotism there was in the Democratic pressi

Perhaps the greatest oddity displayed at the spring exhibition of the Fennsylvania Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall is a potato whose leaves are variegated white and green. This variety of the succulent tuber, which has been given the aristocratic name "silver-leaf," was grown by Iricher & Manda, the oreful growers of Short Hills, N. J., from a sport found in their potato field. Oddities similar to this have occurred and been exhibited from time to time, but all others have degenerated, in the cuttings from the parent plant, bear to the ordinary green folinge. To this unprincipled proceeding this variety shows no tendency, it is claimed, but produces genuine blue-blooded "silver-leafs," even to the third generation of its descendants.—(Philadelphia Record.

A Michigan woman recently received in change a at first, thinking its age made it valueless, but she finally accepted it, and next day she sold it to a collector for \$30. In the Kindergarten.-Teacher (to Adelbert et al.,

In the Kindergarten,—teacher (to Author up)—I'm astonished, children! Do you know where I shall have to put you to separate you from the rest it you do such things and say such things?

Tumultous Chorus—In the Bowery!—(Puck.

There are more farmers' children educated at the Kansas Agricultural College than at any other similar institution in the county.

She (softly)-I shall never forget this night-and

the ball.

He (tenderly)—Tell me why!

She—And that last waltz!

He—You delight me!

She—And you.

He—You entrance me! Then I have impressed you!

She (more softly than ever)—Yes, you've about

smashed three of my toes!—(Des Moines Argonaut. "The old flag, the old swag, and the old brag" is the way a Canadian Liberal defines the Canadian Tory

Disraell, leaning on Mr. Torrens's arm, passing the corner of "that famous eminence," st. James's st. came upon a bishop, who took off his hat and bowed very low, "Disrael looked hard at me, as if curious to know what I thought of the egregious obeisance, and then said: "I made him a bishop, but I forget his name."—(Iwenty Years in Parliament-Torrens.

POWER OF THE GAMBLING INTEREST. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The evils of licenset gambling have increased at such a rate in this country that the consideration of them can no longer be confined to a merely moral basis, but must extend to concern for the public safety. The condition is alarming, not only because gambling has thrown a demoralizing influence over the youth of communities through the semi-respectable coloring that is given to it by clubs of reputable men, but for the graver reason that the gambling class seems to have secured such control of the functions of the law that it can secure or prevent legislation at will, and defeat the operation of established law.

WE'LL KNOW ALL ABOUT IT FOUR YEARS HENCE From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Cleveland will have a chance to do much better during his ensuing four years of power than he did in 1885-29, and possibly he will take advantage of his opportunity.

PROSPERITY THAT IS DESERVED. From The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.

From The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.

The New-York Tribune very properly felicitate itself upon its musmally large and rapidly increasing weekly circulation. . . The Tribune—especially in weekly edition—is a great power nof only in the Republican party, but in the country at large. We are to be thus authoritatively informed of its increase to the thus authoritatively informed of its increase circulation and consequent influence. It is a memory paper—the best New-York weekly in fact.

MAYBE HE WANTS SOMETHING BETTER. From The Chicago News Record.

There is one foreign consul who will be likely to hold his place, and that is "Cousin Ben Folsom."

DEMOCRATIC HOMAGE TO HARRISON.

DEMOCRATIC HOMAGE TO HARRISOG.

From The New-York Sun (Dem.).

To his everlasting honor be it remembered that he was one of the first of American statesmen to recoming and appreciate the broad significance of that great revival of the American spirit which marks the end of the anneteenth century. Whatever may have been his mistakes or shortcomings in other respects, he has never wavered in his fidelity to the flag that is the glory and pride of our sixty-five millions of people.

BETTER SO, PERHAPS, THAN COMING IN PERSON. From The Washington Star.

It seems a trifle unjust to Mr. Bissell for those who desire office to make the mails so much heavier than usual.

GENIUS AND EDUCATION.

from The Minneapells Tribune.

Secretary, Carlisle is the only member of the new cathern the cablest who is not a college bred man, and he is the conversally conceded to be the ablest man in the universally conceded to be the ablest man in the universally conceded to be the ablest man in the universally conceded to be the ablest man in the universally conceded to be the ablest man in the color of the colo